Senate Committee Members Indicate Intention to Revise Courts Martial Law

By Theodore M. Knappen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. If the at itude of the members of the Senate



Yes----l'm in the Movies Now!

"THE BETTER OLE" STRAND THEATRE NEXT WEEK

pressed both privately and in debate, Justice Post military justice the real justice that he has been waging for twelve years

Relieved Ten Days Ago, but pression on the Senators of the Mili-Denies Views Expressed to tary Affairs Committee, both by reason of his encyclopedic knowledge of - Congressman Was Cause his subject and his profound understanding of both civil and military iurisprudence. They are also im-Is Winning His Fight pressed by his remarkable courage in military prejudice and interest that is almost solidly opposed to him.

The fact that General Angell is a West Pointer of some twenty-four years' service, gives his testimony and ndvice a degree of weight that would not attach to the opinion and judgment of a temporary officer, who might be assumed to be personally resentful of military ways. The Senators are so surprised by his audacity in facing what they are now convinced is a heary citadel of military iniquity that he was minutely examined to-day as to what had been the consequences to him of his long advocacy of military.

A major general in the regular military establishment.

While no figures on the numerical strength of the 27th Division are available at the War Department, it is known that the division retains more of its original personnel than any other division that has been in active battle service. Having operated with the British hospitals and subsequently returned to the division. be assumed to be personally resentful of military ways. The Senators are so surprised by his audacity in facing what they are now convinced is a heary citadel of military iniquity that he was minutely examined to-day as to what had been the consequences to him of his long advocacy of military judicial reform.

Relieved From Duty Relieved From Duty

General Ansell said that because of his views he was relieved in the latter part of 1918 of duties in connection with the section of "military justice" in the judge advocate general's department. He found no fault with this removal, and no matter how good and obedient a soldier he might be, his views, varying as they did from those of the judge advocate general, Crowder, made it somewhat embarrassing for him to try to administer a policy that profoundly differed from his superiors.

periors.

He admitted also that about ten days ago he was again relieved of the same duties, to which he was restored last summer. Ithough he is acting judge advocate general, he is no longer officially concerned with the affairs of the section of "military justice" to which cially concerned with the affairs of the section of "military justice," to which he has devoted so much attention.

Senator Thomas thought this "relief" was a matter of coincidental significance, but General nAsell would not concede that that was necessarily so, as there might have been other reasons for the circumscribing of his duties. At any rate, he is no longer in a position to continue his labors for the correction of the errors of military courts along the lines f his ideas.

Advises Commission

Washington, Feb. 15.Garrett, at The Hague. To

duties. At any rate, he is no longer in a position to continue his labors for the correction of the errors of military courts along the lines f his ideas.

Advises Commission

In advising the committee to-day of improvements he would make in the pending Chamberlain bill to reform military judicial organization and procedure, which he warmly approves in a suggestion made by one of the Senators that it would be wise to create some sort of commission or court to review under authority of Congress that would be empowered to review all military convictions during the war with a view to revoking all that are contrary to the fundamental principles of law and in defiance of the constitutional rights of the accused.

Executive clemency, he said, could undo much of the wrong that head head a more important bearing on the morale of the American for the correction of the rerors of military convictions during the war with a view to revoking all that are contrary to the fundamental principles of law and in defiance of the constitutional rights of the accused.

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Stepping Right Along

Executive clemency, he said, could do much of the wrong that had been ne, but in order to fully cleanse the done, but in order to fully cleanse the record of a man unjustly convicted it would require, in his opinion, specific extension of power by Congress. He cited as an illustration of his meaning

27th Due Here March 11 to 13 On Six Ships

Continued from page 1

pefore the arrival home of the 27th Division.

Asked if Major General O'Ryan would come to Washington to be discharged from the service, Secretary Baker said that it was quite probable he would. He intimated that General O'Ryan would be returned to civil life shortly after he had supervised the demobilization of his division. He said that General O'Ryan had made no request to be continued in the service as a major general in the regular military establishment.

Begin Plans for Parade

It is believed here that the complete capacity of the four American ships assigned to the New York division will be utilized, but it is possible that the Mauretania and the Pannonia, which sail from Liverpool, and stop at Brest to take on troops, may have some ivid-

been presented to the War Department, Secretary Baker indicated that the heartiest cooperation may be expected from the department. He said that the expense of transporting the troops from their camps to New York and return would be borne by the department as a "legitimate war expense." He has given instructions to the commanders at all camps in the New York district and at Governor's Island to cooperate in every way to make the New York parade "an imposing spectacle, worthy of the valiant American troops."

Holland to Permit

U. S. Troops' Return

Long the New York represents the new York of the valiant American troops. The New York parade "an imposing spectacle, worthy of the valiant American troops."

Holland to Permit

U. S. Troops' Return

U. S. Troops' Return

'Y' Girls' Fudge Pan 4,000 Troops Due Here Routs Gen. Gloom In Big Irish Battle

American Soldiers Were Sad and Complained of Rain Until They Caught Sight of "Faces from Home"

LONDON, Feb. 15.-When & became vident to the authorities that even sailor was not meant to live by cenery alone, even in Ireland, it was help lighten the dragging hours, for time hangs as heavy as the clouds there. And the clouds are the very reason. They spill over every day and make Ireland a land to dream about, but not to be in.

Ruth Tattershall, of White Haven, Penn., was the first girl sent, and she was followed two days later by Miss Caroline Arbus, of New York City, Miss Tattershall went with a guilty conscience, concealing something, the be utilized, but it is possible that the Mauretania and the Pannonia, which sail from Liverpool, and stop at Brest to take on troops, may have some civilian passengers.

While details of the proposed parade of the New York troops have not yet been presented to the War Department, Secretary Baker indicated that the heartiest cooperation may be expected from the department. He said that the department that the proposed parade is a superscript of the soldiers till at last she been presented to the War Department.

she had nothing a fudge pan.

For a while she felt that she needed the "Y" more than the sailors did.

Stepping Right Along
When the temperature is 32 degrees, sound travels 1,090 feet a second and one additional foot a second for each additional degree of temperature. Electricity over a wire where there is no resistance travels 192,924 miles a second.—Indianapolis News.

And from that hour fudge had a more important bearing on the morale of the American forces in Aghada than any important of the war. The fudge pan became sort of a cup of friendship. The next day when a second "Y" girl, Miss Caroline Arbus, appeared, two heads got together with the result that the two young ladies asked the sailor if he wouldn't like to take them to dinner—at his mess.

"Oh, Fudge" Routs Gloom

"Oh, Fudge" Routs Gloom
"Would you really go?" the sailor
asked in delighted surprise. And that
night the Y. M. C. A. girls dined at
the enlisted men's mess. The next day
it was the petty officers who invited
them, then the warrant officers and the
commissioned officers. This completed
a circle that is still running. In the
mean time the girls brought out the
fudge pan every evening and holiday
afternoon and gave a crowded fudge
party.



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To-day on Two Ships

THE cruiser Huntington from

Brest February 4 is expected

dock this morning at 10

clock at Pier 1, Hoboken. She

has on board 1,983 officers and

men, the 163d Infantry, 164th

Ambulance Company and offi-

cers and men from the 161st In-

fantry. Also on board are two

casual companies from Ohio

The transport Louisville from

Brest February 5, with 2,061

men, is expected to dock at the

American Line pier, Twenty-

third Street, North River, at 11

a. m. to-day. Her passenger

complement includes Field and

Staff Supply Company, Medical

Detachment, Batteries A, B, C

and D of the 351st Field Artillery

(negro), 206 ill or wounded men

and 301 naval passengers, includ-

ing the wives of thirteen sailors

The Henderson from Bor-

deaux February 3, with 1,272

officers and men, made up

largely of convalescent detach-

February 2, with forty-seven of-

ficers and men from the Air

Service and Tank Corps, nearly

all convalescing from wounds or

The Woonsocket, from Bor-

The Hickman, from Bordeaux

The Dante Alighieri, from

Marseilles January 30, with

1,588 men, including troops from the 61st Coast Artillery, com-

plete, with thirty-two officers and

February 27, with one officer and twenty-eight men from Missouri; three enlisted men from the Medical Corps and nine casual offi-

deaux January 27, with one officer and twenty men of Detachment Casual Company, seventeen

The Sixaola, from Bordeaux

who were married abroad.

ments, from Bordeaux.

from Illinois.

and Pennsylvania.

Proved by War, Says Wingate

General Protests Against Tendency in Washington to Belittle Organization

Serious Handicaps Shown

Pleads for Legislation to Permit Fighters to Go Back to Old Commands

During the hearings before the Congressional committees on the Dick and Hay bills and upon many other occasions various high army officers and representatives of the War Department insisted, particularly through inspired publication, that the National Guard of the states was practically of no value as a military organization, that it could not be controlled by the War Department, but few of its members would respond to a call from the President for active service and that those who did so would not serve outside the

At the same time they asserted the my, small though it was, was ready for service, and it either had the supplies necessary to fit it and also the Guard to do this or it had arranged

Guard to do this or it had arranged so they could be procured when required.

Texas having been invaded and its border threatened, President Wilson on July 10, 1916, ordered to Texas much of the regular army and the National Guard of the states. It was three weeks before the former reached the border. The National Guard of New York and of many other states were in their armories in forty-eight hours. But their service equipment, which the government was supposed to have ready, did not come for months. In fact, some of the organizations were not fully supplied at the end of their six months' service in Texas.

Sent to Border Without Uniforms

Sent to Border Without Uniforms It appeared that the War Department had planned that the regiments it called out would go in a leisurely way to different camps, where they would be equipped while being organized and

the bist Coast Arthery, complete, with thirty-two officers and 1,556 enlisted men.

1,556 enlisted men.

land is Heaven, Oh, Central, give me—"C. B. Tillitson, Los Angeles—"Ireland is just like California—only different"

Philip S. J. Sullivan, M. D., Biddeford, Me.—"If money were time, I would be a millionaire."

Frank J. Brower, New York City—"You can't get arrested for thinking."

Earl T. Mitchell, Brockton, Mass.—"Many thanks for the cake somebody else ate."

A. J. Jarvis, East Boston—"Nothing makes me sick."

Patrick Qualey, Boston.—"If I only had this hand on the Kaiser."

James M. Colbing, Joplin, Mo.—"An officer works from sun to sun, but a sea cook's work is never done."

J. H. Bone, Blossom, Tex.—"It's the best war I ever was in."

J. A. Russell, Folercroft, Penn.—
in Ireland."

Praise for "Y" Girls
Others showed a real appreciation of the "Y" girls.

Stanley M. Weller, Portland, Ore—

to different camps, where they would be equipped while being organized and instructed, which, it was estimated, would take three months. But the equipped while being organized and instructed, which, it was estimated, would take three months. But the equipped while being organized and instructed, which, it was estimated, would take three months. But the equipped while being organized and instructed, which, it was estimated, would take three months. But the emergency was pressing and the Guard the saw the treat was hustled to Texas so rapidly that it was short of almost everything. Many the field artillery for several weeks after their arrival only had ammunition enough to fight their guns for twenty minutes—much less than Villa had.

The National Guard then had a total paper strength of 130,000. On July 22 a it had on the border 92,000 and in camps 33,266, making 125,266. In a month and a half it had 110,000 on the border. Compared with this, the regular army on March 13 was authorized to be increpted by 20,000, and had from the border 130,000.

When the Guard returned at the close of 1916 its organization had had, as ab

fudge pan every evening and hottony afternoon and gave a crowded fudge principles of the standing afternoon and gave a crowded fudge part afternoon and gave and gave a crowded to the winds. Then in a crowded to the winds a control of the party, and he was oppound of it that he control of the party.

It was sent to different camps and frantoon and the gave part afternoon and gave and the gave gave and the gave part afternoon and gave and the gave part afternoon and gave and gave and the gave a

or make herself as attractive as possible, and perfect teeth are an absolute essential to beauty. If your teeth are imperfect either from malformation or other causes have them properly treated and renewed through the services of a reputable dentist.

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Other organizations lost their identity in the same manner. The 1st Cavalry was broken up into machine gun companies, although there were then and for months afterward, no machine guns, and directly afterward a new regiment of cavalry was formed. As vacancies were caused by casualties by drafted men. The Guard, however, showed its soldierly training by obeying orders without a murmur.

The 42d Division was made up of a National Guard regiment from each state, hence its name "Rainbow Division" and the idea was not a bad one, as New York was about the only state which had Guardsmen enough to

National Guard 'Plane Flies From N. Y. To Pacific in 40 Hours

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 15.— The return flight of Major Albert Smith from New York to San Diego, completed last night, was made in between thirty-five and forty hours, or from fifteen to twenty hours under the flying time on the trip from San Diego to New York, it was said to-day at Rockwell Field.

The official flying time from San Diego to New York was fifty-five hours, but the return time has not been compiled, though Major Smith said it probably would be between thirtyfive and forty hours.

Of the five 'planes which originally comprised the transconti-By General George W. Wingate nental air mapping squadren, that piloted by Major Smith was the only one to make the round trip intact. The 'plane carried, in addition to the extra airplane parts, a dog kennel and a fullgrown police dog.

make a complete division, as it did with the 27th.

These different organizations

the 27th.

These different organizations spent practically a year in camps in this country in intensive instruction, under supervision of French, British and Canadian experts, and United States regular officers, and way, 1917.

During all this time, however, the feeling in army circles against them rather increased than diminished. West Pointers, who had graduated without serving their full course and had never commanded troops, and Plattsburgh graduates, who were usually civilians with only a month's training, were stated and assumed to be better officers than men who had served years as commanding officers in the Guard and in the previous six months on the border under service conditions and the supervision of regulars.

Army Prejudice Charged

Army Prejudice Charged In fact, as late as last June the general talk in army circles in Washington was that the National Guard organizations then in the service were of such poor character that a regiment of drafted men commanded by Plattsburgh graduates was superior to any of them. It was even reported and

of them. It was even reported and generally believed that General O'Ryan would not be allowed to retain his position as commander of the 27th Division, "because he was a National Guardsman."

The test that has since come in France has proved the fallacy of all this talk. The 27th Division, which is compresed entirely of National Guardsmen, has done most desperate fighting, broken the Hindenburg line and been cited for its exploits, and General ORyan has been decorated.

The 42d has shown the same efficiency and gallantry. Many National Guard expansions from

The 42d has shown the same efficiency and gallantry. Many National Guard organizations from other states have earned equal credit. It is therefore, not surprising that a bill has been introduced in Congress to allow their members, after their discharge, to return, if they so desire, to their old organizations of the National Guard and that Congressmen are beginning to voice their praises of the conduct of the Guardsmen in service.

The men who have served gloriously in these and other National Guard organizations are now returning to find themselves "out in the cold," except in the very few states (if there are any except New York) which have organized a new state guard, so the returning Guardsmen will find their exercipations vitually have ceased to

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